

THE Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

From November 7. to November 14. 1734.

D R E S D E N, Aug. 21.

THIS Court has ordered 12,000 more Militia to be raised, the 12,000 already on foot being designed to recruit the Regular Troops, six Regiments whereof are to join the Army upon the Rhine. Count Wratislau is arrived here, to execute a Commission from the Emperor, before he proceeds for the Court of Petersburg. We see here the Result of the *Senatus Consultum* holden in the Abbey of Oliva, the 30th of last Month, in the Shape of a Mandate from the King whereby his Majesty approves of the Confederacy of Cracow, grants six Months for the Polanders of the contrary Party to join the Republick, and makes divers Regulations for the Good and Safety of the Kingdom. The Polish Lords who lately submitted to the King are said to have written the following Letter to the Pope, viz.

AFTER having most humbly kissed your Holiness's blessed Feet, we take the Liberty to recommend ourselves and our poor desolate Country to you. The Prerogative which the Republick of Poland enjoys of electing her Kings, is much more fatal than honourable for her, because its very rare to see a whole People unite in the same Sentiment and the same Voice. Neither is it the first time that this Republick, abusing her Liberties and Privileges, has been torn to Pieces by divers Factions, and pushed within two Inches of her Destruction: But when Affairs have appeared to be the most desperate, Poland has always experienced the Relief of Divine Providence, by which she keeps the Disposal of the Rights of Kingdom. For that Providence, as Human Assistance has failed, has infallibly and evidently pointed out the Person designed to be chosen King for the Good of the People, so that we who unfortunately till now were of quite different Sentiments, after having maturely considered all Circumstances, have solemnly recognized the King pointed out to us by Heaven, whom the Divine Will has established upon the Throne, and Victory has crown'd with Laurels; We mean our Prince Royal, Elector of Saxony, the most Serene and most Mighty Augustus III. whom we have recognized for our true and lawful King, and to whom we have taken an Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity, as required. Casting our selves therefore at your Feet, we earnestly beg you will be pleased to bless this sincere Resolution, and as we have already solemnly recognized the most Serene and most Mighty Augustus III. our most gracious Lord, for true and lawful King of Poland, and Great Duke of Lithuania, we beseech your Holiness to be pleased to recognize him in that Quality, and to grant him your precious Favour. Our whole Republick will be the more obliged to your Holiness for it, because it is perhaps the only Means of restoring Peace and Tranquility to our Country, yet cruelly harassed with Troubles and Divisions.

For the rest, we most humbly pray your Holiness to be pleased to grant your most Holy Apostolical Benediction to our most Serene Prince, Lord King Augustus III. and to our unfortunate Country. On our side, we supplicate

Almighty God, that he will vouchsafe long to preserve your Holiness in Health, for the Happiness of the Christian World, over whom you are Supreme Guide and Governor, We are, &c.

Paris, Aug. 24. N. S. I think that amongst the last Letters I handed to you, it was mentioned that Marshal d'Asfeldt arrived at Stoffen, and the next Day he came to Dorchim. On the 15th, Marshal d'Noailles reinforced, as by my last, and being encamped about Worms, was so much advanced towards Spire, and thither he had Orders to march with his Part of the Army, and for more Haste that General thought fit to send all the great Baggage to Landau, after which he passed the Rhine, as was said, to raise Contributions in Wirtemberg, to which the Inhabitants, according to my last Letters, have submitted, otherwise the Metropolis would have been burnt down to the Ground. But if this be the only Design of this March, the People in that Dutchy must be in most miserable Circumstances, because M. d'Quadt exacted the like of them when our Army was encamped at Bruchsal, and the Imperialists took up the same Ground awhile afterwards, at the time Philipsburg was besieging, which did not make their Conditions much better. As to the grand Army, it is now following that of Marshal d'Noailles, the next Letters will bring an Account of their having passed the Rhine also, and of their appearing on the Banks of the Neckar, to laugh at Prince Eugene on the other Side.

On the 16th, when the Marshal d'Asfeldt's Army came to encamp at Pisserheim, it was very late, because they were retarded in their March by the Enemy's Hussars, who had passed the Rhine at Mentz: It happened that these Hussars fell upon a Post that was guarded by 50 Guards du Corps, and 50 Foot, who were to take Care of the Army's Forage. On the Left of this Detachment was the Field Equipage of several Regiments, which the Hussars observing, and being at best but a sort of Military Thieves, they chose to fall upon the Equipage; whereupon the Guard of the Forage marched into the open Field to defend it: In the Attack the Horse came off pretty well, having but three Men killed, and two wounded, but the Foot being wholly at their Mercy, met with such as is usually found from Highwaymen and Assassines, rather than Soldiers, for 39 of them were massacred, and the other 11 returned to the Camp with 8 or 10 Sabre Wounds each; among the Slain were 3 Officers of Dillon's Regiment. The Equipage suffered by their Plunder, particularly what belonged to the Regiments d'Lenon, Court, and the Gervres. A Day or two before this Misadventure happen'd, 15 of our Hussars fell into an Ambuscade in the Night-time of 50 of the Enemy, however they came off with little Loss; 3 of our Hussars were much wounded, as well as the Officer who commanded them.

Our Court was alarmed at the Motion of the English Fleet from the Downs; but as they stopped at Spithead, they think it a Point of no great Consequence.

Naples,

Naples, August 10. The Gallies of France that were sent into the Adriatick Sea, to assist at the Reduction of the City of Brindisi, and the Castle of Corrona, having been unable to oblige the Governors of those Places to Surrender, return'd last Saturday into these Seas, and cast Anchor before this City and Puzzuolo: The ill Success of this Enterprize is ascrib'd to the small Number of Forces that were employ'd therein, and to the falling sick of most Part of those that were sent.

Dresden, Aug. 12. All the Veteran Regiments left in this Electorate, are order'd to hold themselves ready to march, that they may be at Hand in case of Necessity, to join the Imperial Troops now assembling in Bohemia.

Extract of a private Letter from Paris, dated August 20.

"THE Conferences of our Prime Ministers with those of Great Britain and Holland, are very frequent; and from thence it seems we are to expect such a Scheme as will reunite the jarring Interests of Europe. Our Wits are merry on this Occasion, and tell us the Characteristick of the two Nations is inverted; that the Point of Invention is left to Great Britain, which, if they succeed, will certainly redound very much to the Honour of the British Nation.

Hague, Aug. 19. The Foreign Ministers here hold frequent Conferences with the President and Deputies of the States, as it is said, in order to find out a Way to put an End to the present War, before its Flames spread all over Europe. And tho' it seems to be a very hard Task, some will have it, that by the Mediation of the Neutral Powers, that desirable Work will be brought about before next Spring. Others who pretend to know the Publick and Secret Springs of Affairs, have a quite different Opinion of it; for, say they, unless the French carry on their Successes in Germany with a high Hand, how must Stanislaus be refixed on the Throne of Poland; which is a Point without which the King of France has declared he will not lay down his Arms. On the other Hand, the Emperor insists on the entire Restitution of the Dominions taken from him in Italy, as the only Preliminary that can induce him to listen to a Treaty: Will the French and Sardinians give up such a precious Morfel as the Duchy of Milan, &c. whilst they are flushed with continual Successes, and their late Advantage in the Action near Parma? Can it be imagined, that the Councils of Spain will unking Don Carlos? Or that their Catholick Majesties, who have all along pursued their Darling Design of forming a Royal Dominion for that young Prince in Italy, will abandon it, when the whole Kingdom of Naples is almost in the Hands of that young Monarch? It is true, it for the Sake of a Match between Don Carlos and the second Archduchess, the Emperor would yield Naples, Sicily, and Milan, that might greatly advance a Peace; but what would the King of Sardinia get by that? and what would become of the Emperor's Rights in Italy? Thus it will be very difficult to adjust the clashing Interests of all these contending Powers, and Time alone and the helpful Resource of Incidents can bring that about, which few expect, and none dare yet hope for; I mean, a speedy and lasting Peace.

The Paris Letter by a Mail from France, brings Advice of the Surrender of Gaeta, and the Garrison consisting of 1500 Men, made Prisoners of War, in Presence of Don Carlos the new King, and the young Chevalier de St. George, who arrived in the Camp the 31st past. The Spaniards found in Gaeta 100 Pieces of Cannon, &c.

We have an Account from Paris of two remarkable Instances of Generosity in the young Prince of Conti, which we cannot conceal from the Publick: His Highness being charm'd with the intrepid Behaviour of a Grenadier, in one of the hottest Actions that happened at the Siege of Philipsburgh, he threw the brave Soldier his Purse, and at the same Time excus'd the Smallness of the Sum it contained, as being too poor a Reward for his Courage. The next Morning the Grenadier went to the Prince with a Pair of large Diamond Buckles, a Diamond Ring, and other Jewels of considerable Value; "Sir, says he, the Gold I found in your Purse I suppose your Highness intended for me, but These I bring back to you, as having no Right to them." Yes, replies the Prince, "You have a Right to them; you have doubly deserv'd them; first by your gallant Behaviour, and now by your Honesty; wherefore they are yours." It is no Wonder, that so generous and so gallant Prince has gain'd the Love and Admiration of all France at the Age of 17.

Hamburg, Aug. 23. The last Letters from Copenhagen import, that Orders had been given to the three Regiments of Horse quarter'd in Zealand, Funen and Jutland, and to ten other Battalions, to be in Readiness to march into Holstein; and 'tis believed these Troops are designed for the Emperor's Service. Notwithstanding it was thought that the 180 Russian Sailors left here by the French, would have return'd home by the two Ships of Archangel lying here ready to sail, we find that the Czarina is determin'd to have the Frigate taken by the French near Dantzick restored with her Crew intire, and has therefore order'd these to wait the Arrival of the other: Her Majesty has declar'd, that unless the said Frigate be conducted to her Ports before the middle of next Month, the French Troops which she has hitherto us'd so tenderly shall be treated as Prisoners of War, and that she will also make farther Reprials.

Paris, Aug. 27. 'Twas on the 6th and not on the 10th Instant, that Gaeta surrender'd to the Spaniards at Discretion, only the Officers were to have their Equipages and Swords left them. Pescara likewise surrendered on the 21st in the Night, the Garrison consisting of 600 Men, being only permitted to march out with the usual Honours to the Trenches, when they were to yield themselves Prisoners of War. There was found therein fifty Pieces of Cannon, and a great Quantity of Ammunition.

Manheim, August 28. The Imperial Army pass'd the Neckar Yesterday. That of France continues its March towards Brisac, having left behind a Body which are intrenching themselves from Spiers to Neustadt. It now appears that the French have resolv'd on the Siege of Brisac.

Hague, August 30. Upon Advice that the French Army was marching towards Spiers, Prince Eugene ordered his Army to decamp from Weiheim (a Place in the Bergstrass, three Leagues to the North of Heidelberg) the 19th, and to march in 4 Columns to the Neckar, to secure the Passage of that River: Prince Eugene took his Quarters at Heidelberg, the Right of his Army extending itself as far as Ladenburg, (a Place upon the Neckar, between Heidelberg and Manheim:) The next Day his Highness order'd a Line to be cast up between the Front of his Army and the Neckar, being resolv'd to stay there till he had thoroughly inform'd himself of the Marshal d'Asfeldt's Design, who seem'd to have nothing else in View, by all his Marches and Countermarches, than to fatigue the Imperial Army, without coming to a Battle. The Marshal had sent 25,000 Men before, under Command of the Marshal d'Noailles, who pass'd the Rhine at Philipsburg, as if he design'd to march towards the Neckar, and seize the important Post of Hailbronn: but the Marshal d'Noailles was stop'd on his March by a false Report, that the Imperialists had 10,000 Men in that advantageous Post, which gave Prince Eugene an Opportunity to send 10,000 Men thither in good earnest, under the Command of Prince George of Hesse-Cassel, before which there were but 2000 Men in the said Post. During the March of this Body of 25,000 Men, the Marshal d'Asfeldt order'd another of 30,000 Men to advance along the Rhine, which they pass'd at Lutterburg, 3 Leagues and an half below Fort Louis, with Orders to cross the Marquissate of Baden with all Speed, and block up Brisac, where the Baron d'Rotte commands, with a Garrison of 7000 Men, and Magazines well provided.

Paris, Aug. 31. Letters from Naples, of the 12th Inst. advise, that their young King and the young Chevalier de St. George had entered the City of Gaeta, accompanied by the Principal Officers of the Army, and taken a View of all the Fortifications; after which his Neapolitan Majesty returned to Naples, where he was received with loud Acclamations, where they were preparing a great Convoy of Troops and Ammunition for the Expedition to the Kingdom of Sicily.

Letters from Genoa of the 18th advise, that a Courier had pass'd through that City in his Way from Naples to Madrid, carrying the News that the Garrison of Capua being in want of all Necessaries, had made a Salley upon the Besiegers with 2500 Men, but that the Spaniards beat them, and drove them back to the Town with such Precipitation that both Parties enter'd promiscuously; that the Germans however found Means to retire to the Castle, but having no Provisions with them, were oblig'd the next Day to Surrender themselves Prisoners of War.

Our last Advices from Lombardy continue the Troops in their old Quarters of Refreshment. The Imperial General Palfi is dead of the Wounds he received at the late Battle at Parma. The Imperialists, both Horse and Foot, desert every Day more and more, above 500 arrived at Cremona in the Space of two Days. The whole Extent of the Ecclesiastical Territory swarms with them.

They write from Turin, that the King of Sardinia had let his Revenues to Farm to a Company consisting of Persons of this Nation, who have already advanced a considerable Sum toward satisfying his present Occasions. That Prince has impos'd a large Tax upon all the Estates of his Subjects, Real or Personal, and has made a Lottery for Annuities, the Tickets of which are 18 Livres, and the highest Prize 1500.

Our last Letters from Venice tell us a pleasant Story of the Turkish Governor of Corinth, that he was grievously tormented with the Gout, insomuch it seems, that his Life was a burden to him. Whereupon a Greek Priest tells him, he could warrant his speedy Cure, provided he was a Christian. The Musselman thereupon resolves to become a Nazarene; The Priest makes him the Sign of the Cross, and performs some other Operations upon the Patient, and the Gout left him at once. The Turk being a Man of his Word, immediately retires to Venice, and is baptized; but they laugh at him there, because he has left all his Riches behind him. Now, I say, he has done right, for if he had continued in Opulency, the Gout would have return'd; but now that he must work for his living, the Gout troubles him not; no, for every body knows that the Gout generally passes the poor Man's Door; the Gout loves not Poverty. And thus the Miracle may be preserved and continued, if the said Governor continues in his Poverty, and works hard for his living. Upon this the Question arose, Whether or no the Musty could cure the Gout with the same ease, by shaking the Alkoran over a Christians Head that promises to turn Turk? In fine, Is not a Turk's Complaint of the Gout, a Proof that it is occasioned by something else besides Wine?

A Humorous Last W I L L.

"HISTORY gives several Relations of Men who preserved their Calmness and Temper to the last Moment of their Lives. Thus *Lucan* died repeating a Passage out of his own *Pharsalia*, with as much Grace as if he had been making an Oration in Publick ----- and Sir *Thomas Moore* retained his accustom'd Pleasantry even to the Executioner upon the Point of doing his Office.

"It is no uncommon Thing for Men in their last Wills to treat Death in an unconcerned and merry Manner. One Gentleman, after enumerating a great many Obligations he had to a Friend, bequeaths him ten thousand ----- Thanks ----- Another, who was a covetous old Fellow, wanting to have his Will accurately drawn, without paying for it, sent for an eminent Lawyer, and having given necessary Instructions desired him to put in an Article of 100*l.* for himself. The Will being finished a Fee was offered, but refused. The Lawyer was no sooner gone, but the Will was copied over, and the 100*l.* left out. This sly Trick has made the whole Order ever since observe it as an inviolable Maxim, never to refuse a Fee on the like Occasion, from the nearest Friend or Relation. But we meet no where with a pleasanter Instance of Drollery in such Cases than in the following Will of *Henry D--f*, Esq; of *Lancashire*, who died last February.

I N the Name of God Amen. I H---D---
of --- &c. being found both in body and mind (blessed be God) do therefore think this the best and properest Time of making my last Will and Testament. For as I have no notion of a Man's understanding being very perfect, at a time that his Body is weak and indisposed, and a great part of what I have to dispose of, will be found valuable in proportion to the salubrity of my intellectuals, I think my self under an Obligation of swerving at this conjuncture from the usual Custom, and of declaring my Will at a season, in which I find both body and mind influenced by the utmost vigour and sanity. In the name therefore of that one eternal God, who created all things, and from whom all wisdom is derived, I do this twenty

fourth Day of December, 1733, declare, make, and publish my Will in the manner following.

Imprimis. I leave my body as a very wholesome feast to the worms inhabiting the vault of my family: To whom I acknowledge my self extremely indebted for eating up my ancestors, particularly, for their kindness in demolishing an old testy father, who left me at his death 50,000*l.* tho' he was very near upon starving me during his life.

Item. To all practising solicitors and attorneys I bequeath the following proverb, viz. *Honesty is the best Policy.* --- And this legacy I chuse to give to those worthy gentlemen; it being the only one I could think of for which I could be sure they would not quarrel.

Item. To the Kings of England, and all other of God's vicegerents, I leave the Interpretation of that maxim in our law, so often quored for the support of arbitrary power, viz. *The king can do no wrong*; --- and this I interpret only, that the King can have no just prerogative to do any injury or wrong to his Subjects.

Item. To all married women I bequeath cleanliness.

Item. To all married men I bequeath the same good quality, as likewise the utmost decency of behaviour and exprellion, at least in presence of their wives and daughters.

Item. To all coquets, within the cities of London and Westminster, I leave --- despair, rotten reputations, and contempt of every man of sense.

Item. To all prudes within the cities aforesaid, I from my soul bequeath virginity and wrinkles; or if they prefer having a bastard by their father's butler, groom or coachman; or by any other butler, groom, &c. I desire my executors may give them their choice.

Item. To the parliament of Great Britain, I leave all ecclesiastical courts; and hope an act will soon pass for the purging them effectually.

Item. To the parliament of Great Britain I leave the reformation of all the courts at Westminster-hall, vulgarly called courts of justice.

Item. To the aforesaid parliament, I leave the consideration when it will be convenient to establish annual parliaments; and whether there can possibly be a properer conjuncture than the present.

Item. To the Armies of Great Britain and Ireland, I leave all the bad roads to be mended; and when that is done, I leave them to the parliament for the same purpose.

Item. To the R--R-- the B--s, I give all due praise, for their contempt of worldly grandeur; their glorious unanimity in the legislative sphere they act in; their disinterested care of Christ's church, and their lively hopes of being soon translated into a better state.

Item. To the parson of my parish, the Rev. Mr. C--- and all other parsons, I leave the following piece of advice: That they would not any longer expose their own weakness and absurdity, by attempting to explain things which are mysteries and consequently incomprehensible, and above all explanation; and that, instead of tiring their congregations with what they call demonstrations, they would be pleased to enforce the practice of that refined system of morality, which our Lord Jesus Christ came down from heaven to deliver to mankind.

Item. To C---y C---r, Esq; I leave a pastoral farce, called *Love in a riddle*, as likewise all his New-year and Birth-day odes, and seriously intreat him to preserve them with a religious care, for if he does not, I believe verily no body else will.

Item. To the Authors of the London-Journal, and the paper call'd the Free-Briton, I leave one ounce of modesty, to be divided equally between them. I should have been more munificent in this bequest were not I well convinced, that one ounce will be found more than ever they'll make use of.

Item. I leave the whole tribe of polite coxcombs in and about London, to sharpeners, surgeons, the pox and their taylor.

Item. To Sir H--J---, B. president of the college of manslaughter, I leave a curious Norway-Spider, with a hundred legs, and nine pair of eyes, as likewise my whole collection of shells and butterflies, &c.

Lastly. To my three brothers, *James*, *Henry* and *John*, I leave my whole estate real and personal to be divided equally

equally amongst them share and share alike. And my will is, that if ever they marry, they should not settle one farthing pin money on their wives; nor more on their eldest sons, than just a proportion to their wives fortune. — And I make and ordain my said brothers, *Thomas, Henry and John*, the executors of this my will, to see the same performed, as far as lies in their power, according to my true intent and meaning. — In witness whereof, I, &c.

Custom-House, New-York, Nov. 11. Entred in

Sloop *Rose*, S. Butrows, from *Coracoa*, Sloop *Hester*, N. Garrison, from *St. Thomas*, Sloop *Tryal*, S. March, from *No-Carolina*, Sloop *Defiance*, W. Griffith, from *Boston*, Brig. *Armistad*, B. Brown, from *Lisbon*, Ship *Susannah*, W. Clarkson, from *Bristol*, Ship *Catharine*, Jas. Farmer, from *London*.

Entred out. Sloop *Anne*, T. Hill, for *Dublin*, Ship *Carolina Merchant*, Az. Sandwel, for *Lisbon*, Ship *Albany*, W. Bryant, for *London*, Sloop *Catharine*, T. Ware, for *Jamaica*, Brig. *Union*, H. Lawrance, *Antigua*, Sloop *Royal Ranger*, R. Fowld, Sloop *Rose*, Fr. Burrows, for *Coracoa*, Brig. *Prince Frederick*, J. Willson, for *So-Carolina*, W. Cross, for *No. Carolina*.

Cleared. Sloop *Midnight*, T. Barns, to *Boston*, Sloop *Anne*, T. Seymour, to *Georgia*.

Custom-House, Philadelphia. Entred in.

Brig. *Sarah & Mary*, Tho. Stamper, from *Barbadoes*, — *Lancashire Witch*, Jona. Burchal, from *Barbadoes & St. Christophers*, — *Mary*, Richard Painter, from *London*, Sloop *Hopewell*, Solomon Dale, from *Rho-Island*.

Entred out. Sloop *Mary*, Richard Berwick, for *Bristol*, Ship *George*, J. Howell, for *So-Carolina*, Brig. *Mulberry*, Martin Ball, for *Maryland*, Sloop *Lydia*, J. Goodwin, for *Antigua*, — *Happy*, Wm. Halson, for *Fyall*, Ship *Barbadoes Packer*, Tho. Chalkley, for *Barbadoes*, Sloop *St. Domingo*, Wm. Williams, for *St. Christophers*, — *Sarah*, J. Porrenchief, for *Coracoa*, Ship *Neptune*, Wm. Berwick, for *West-Indies*.

Cleared. Sloop *Andrew*, Peter Russel, to *Teneriff*, Sloop *Kingfisher*, J. Farr, to *Virginia*, — *Christiana*, Wm. Burrows, to *No-Carolina*, Sloop *Don Carlos*, R. Somersal, and Ship *Cambridge*, David Fogo, to *Barbadoes*, Brig. *Clymer*, Wm. Clymer, to *Lisbon*, *Snow Frances & Anne*, J. Cox, to *Jamaica*, Brig. *Britannia*, J. Bond, to *Lisbon*, Ship *Constantine*, Edward Wright, — *Hopewell*, Tho. Ashton, to *London*, Sloop *Rachel*, Cornelius Bowne, to *Virginia*.

Advertisements.

Pennsylv. *WHEREAS* in pursuance of divers Warrants issued and granted, as well by the late Commissioners of Property, as by the Proprietary Himself since his Arrival in this Province, sundry Tracts of Land have been Survey'd and Settled in the several Counties thereof by Persons who have neglected to account and pay for the same, according to the Terms mentioned and expressed in the said Warrants, which declare those Surveys Void if the said Terms are not comply'd with within a certain Time therein allowed and limited for that Purpose: Therefore Notice is hereby given, to all such Persons as have neglected to account and pay for the Lands Survey'd to them, as aforesaid; That in case they do not apply to the Receiver-General, at his Office in Philadelphia, and make Payment accordingly (whereupon Patents will be forthwith granted) before the First Day of the Month of March next ensuing after the Date hereof, the several Surveys to them made will be from thenceforth declared Void, and that the same Lands shall be granted to other Persons, who may agree for, and make purchase thereof, they paying the Charge of the Warrants and Surveys already granted and made.

Philad. Sept. 5. 1734.

By Order of the Proprietary.

James Steel, Receiver-General.

FAIR West-India SALT to be sold by James Mackay, Merchant in Front-Street.

A SERVANT Man's Time to be disposed of, a Master by his Calling, according to the English Manner, having had several Years Experience in England. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New-Printing-Office near the Market. Price 10 s. a Year.

Where Advertisements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reasonably, in the best Manner.

KUNDE und zu wissen allen denenjenigen welche etliche Theilung mit Johan Backer Schaykiper in Philadelphia gehabt haben weillen derselbe gestorben: so wird von allen welche in schuld: geblieben und noch zu bezahlen haben sich ohne weittern verzug anhero kommen und ihre schuldichkeit an Benjamin Morgan einer von ihzen Exccutores ab zu Tragen in alhieriger Statt: und welche einige rechtmasige forderung haben konen ihre Rechnung einbringen.

ALL Persons who are indebted to the Estate of *John Baker*, late of *Philadelphia* Shop-keeper, deceased, are hereby required to make speedy Payment to *Benjamin Morgan* of the same Place, one of the Executors of the last Will of the said *John Baker*. As also those who have any Demands, are desired to bring in their Accompts

Next Door to Caleb Ranstead's in Market-Street, Philadelphia, all Sorts of UPHOLSTERERS WORK is perform'd, viz.

BEDS after the most Fashionable and Plain Way, to take off the Woodwork: Settee-Beds, and Easie-Chair-Beds commodious for Lower-Rooms (Models of which may be seen) Field-Beds, Pallet-Beds, Curtains for Couches, Easie-Chairs, Mattresses, Cushions, &c. Reasonable and with Expedition.

N. B. Any Person willing to have a Bed stand in an Alcove, which is both warm and handsome, may have the same hung and finish'd in the most elegant Manner, customary in the best Houses in England.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, lying at the Head of Chesapeak-Bay, containing Six Hundred Acres within a Mile of Susquehannah River, with very valuable Improvements, within a Hundred Yards of a good Navigable Landing, very convenient for Fishing and Fowling; the Land is suitable and good to make Crops of any Sort, and is very convenient to the Pennsylvania Trade, a very Healthy and Pleasant Situation, suited with all Conveniencies, and fit for any Gentleman that is inclinable to live in the Country: If any Person is inclinable to Purchase the said Tract of Land (who may have it on reasonable Terms) may enquire of Humphrey Wells Stokes at Joppa in Baltimore County in Maryland, and be further informed.

N. B. The Dwelling-House is 60 Foot long, 24 Foot wide, a Story and a half high, Brick Gable-Ends, Weatherboarded with Plank, wainscotted within, and well painted within and without, six Downer Windows and six Sash Windows of each side. A good Garden well paled, a large Kitchen, a good Cellar, large Barn, many other Out-houses, and an Apple-Orchard.

Just Publish'd,

POOR RICHARD: An ALMANACK for the Year 1735; containing the Lunations, Eclipses, Planets Motions and Aspects, Weather, Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, Highwater, &c. Besides many pleasant and witty Verses, Jestes and notable Sayings, as usual. Proofs of Titan's Death, predicted in 1733. Titan's Ghost. Saturn, Mars, and Pemi's People. Receipt how to make Cuckolds. Bad Commentators. Impudent Hibbam. Ignorant Politicians. Eyes and Priests. William's Wife. Well-bred Sally. Cunning and Wisdom. The Miser. Lewis the Great prov'd to be little. Unlearned wife Men. Sam's Wife's Curse. Great Wits jump. Hal's Management. Abstinent Tim. Halfwitted Railers at all Women. The Orator. Habit of Lying. Sally's Teeth. The generous Sun. What makes Folks amiable. The Lawyer's Saint, &c. By RICHARD SAUNDERS, Philomat. Printed and Sold by B. Franklin. Price 3 s. 6 d. per Dozen.

Note, Jerman's Almanacks are in the Press, and will speedily be published.

JOSEPH Haden, Sailmaker, from London, now keeping a Sail-Loft on Mr. Plumstead's new Wharff, makes and mends all sorts of Sails at the most reasonable Prices; also Sacking-Bottoms; he will also go into the Lower-Counties or Maryland to work, on Occasion.